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The IDLER. No. 36.

To the IDLER.

Mr. IDLER,

IF it be difficult to perſuade the Idle to be buſy, it is likewiſe, as experience has taught me, not eaſy to convince the Buſy that it is better to be idle. When you deſpair of ſtimulating ſluggiſhneſs to motion, I hope you will turn your thoughts towards the means of ſtilling the buſtle of pernicious activity.

I am the unfortunate huſband of a *Buyer of Bargains*. My wife has ſomewhere heard, that a good Houſewife never has any thing to purchaſe when it is wanted. This maxim is often in her mouth, and always in her head. She is not one of thoſe philoſophical talkers that ſpeculate without practice, and learn ſentences of wiſdom only to repeat them; ſhe is always making additions to her ſtores; ſhe never paſſes by a Broker's ſhop, but ſhe ſpies ſomething that may be wanted ſome time; and it is impoſſible to make her paſs the door of a houſe where ſhe hears *Goods ſelling by Auction*.

Whatever ſhe thinks cheap, ſhe holds it the duty of an Oeconomiſt to purchaſe; in conſequence of this maxim, we are encumbered on every ſide with uſeleſs lumber. The ſervants can ſcarcely creep to the beds through the cheſts and boxes that ſurround them. The Carpenter is always employed in building cloſets, fixing cupboards, and faſtening ſhelves, and my houſe has the appearance of a ſhip ſtored for a voyage to the Colonies.

I had often obſerved that advertiſements ſet her on fire, and therefore pretending to emulate her laudable frugality, I forbad the newspapers to be taken any longer; but my precaution is vain; I know not by what fatality or by what confederacy, every catalogue of *Genuine Furniture* comes to her hand, every advertiſement of a Warehouſe newly opened is in her pocket-book, and ſhe knows before any of her neighbours when the ſtock of any man *leaving off trade* is to be *ſold cheap for ready money*.

Such intelligence is to my dear one the Siren's ſong. No engagement, no duty, no intereſt can withold her from a Sale, from which ſhe always returns congratulating herſelf upon her dexterity at a Bargain; the Porter lays down his burden in the hall, ſhe diſplays her new acquiſitions, and ſpends the reſt of the day in contriving where they ſhall be put.

As ſhe cannot bear to have any thing uncomplete, one purchaſe neceſſitates another; ſhe has twenty feather-beds more than ſhe can uſe, and lately another Sale has ſupplied her with a proportionable number of Witney blankets, a large roll of linen for ſheets, and five quilts for every bed, which ſhe bought becauſe the ſeller told her, that if ſhe would clear his hands he would let her have a Bargain.

Thus by hourly encroachments my habitation is made narrower and narrower; the dining-room is ſo crouded with tables that dinner ſcarcely can be ſerved; the parlour is decorated with ſo many piles of china, that I dare not come within the door; at every turn of the ſtairs I have a clock, and half the windows of the upper floors are darkened that ſhelves may be ſet before them.

This, however, might be borne, if ſhe would gratify her own inclinations without oppoſing mine. But I who am idle am luxurious, and ſhe condemns me to live upon ſalt proviſion. She knows the loſs of buying in ſmall quantities, we have therefore whole hogs and quarters of oxen; part of our meat is tainted before it is eaten, and part is thrown away becauſe it is ſpoiled; but ſhe perſiſts in her ſyſtem, and will never buy any thing by ſingle pennyworths.

The common vice of thoſe who are ſtill graſping at more, is to neglect that which they already poſſeſs; but from this failing my wife is free. It is the great care of her life that the pieces of beef ſhould be boiled in the order in which they are bought; that the laſt bag of peaſe ſhall not be opened till the firſt are eaten; that every feather-bed ſhall be lain on in its turn; that the carpets ſhould be taken out of the cheſts once a month and bruſhed, and the rolls of linen opened now and then before the fire. She is daily enquiring after the beſt traps for mice; and keeps the rooms always ſcented by fumigations to deſtroy the moths. She employs workmen, from time to time, to adjuſt ſix clocks that never go, and clean five jacks that ruſt in the garret; and a woman in the next alley lives by ſcouring the braſs and pewter, which, when ſcoured, are only laid up again to tarniſh.

She is always imagining ſome diſtant time in which ſhe ſhall uſe whatever ſhe accumulates; ſhe has four looking-glaſſes which ſhe cannot hang up in her houſe, but which will be handſome in more lofty rooms; and pays rent for the place of a vaſt copper in ſome warehouſe, becauſe when we live in the country we ſhall brew our own beer.

Of this life I have long been weary, but know not how to change it; all the married men whom I conſult adviſe me to have patience, but ſome old bachelors are of opinion, that ſince ſhe loves Sales ſo well, ſhe ſhould have a Sale of her own, and I have, I think, reſolved to open her hoards and advertiſe an Auction.

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

PETER PLENTY.

Monday, DECEMBER 11.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Rome, Nov. 11.

A Few days ago the Pope's frigates, St. Peter and St. Paul, ſailed from Civita Vecchia to cruize againſt the Barbary Corſairs.

On the 4th inſtant died at Narni, Cardinal Sacripanti, Biſhop of Fraſcati: By his deceaſe, the ſixteenth hat is vacant in the College of Cardinals.

Leghorn, Nov. 12. This day ſailed from hence his Britannick Majeſty's fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Broderick, conſiſting of the following ſhips, viz. the Prince, Swifture, St. Albans, Jerſey, Guernſey, Thetis, Ambuſcade, and Lyme; and with them the trade bound to England.

Venice, Nov. 17. On Monday laſt Monſignor Giovanni Bragadin, a noble Venetian, and Biſhop of Verona, was elected by the Senate Patriarch of Venice; upon which occaſion there were publick Feſtivals, for three days, at the Palace of the family of Bragadin, with balls, concerts, illuminations, bonfires, firing of guns, and ſuch like publick demonſtrations of joy, to which the foreign Miniſters were invited.

Florence, Nov. 18. Beſides the two companies out of the third battalion of Tuſcan troops in garriſon here, which a few days ago were ſent to Leghorne, orders have been ſent to the Commiſſaries of the reſpective villages to inliſt 700 men to compleat the garriſon of Tuſcany.

Dreſden, Nov. 26. His Pruſſian Majeſty is in perfect health at this place. General Hulſen ſome days ago took poſſeſſion of Freyberg; and laſt Friday Lieut. General Itzenplitz marched from thence to occupy Chemnitz. It is ſaid, that the Pruſſian huſſars, that were ſent after Marſhal Daun's army, puſhed no farther than Gilhubel.

Hague, Dec. 6. No news of any great importance has been received here lately; the ſeveral armies being retired into their reſpective winter-quarters, except the corps of Prince [illegible], that is oppoſed to the Swedes. It is reported, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick was gone from Dulmen to Paderborn, to take the command on that ſide. [*London Gazette*.]

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Dantzick, Nov. 18. The main body of the Ruſſian army has paſſed the Viſtula. A corps of about 8000 men, who encamped at Dirſchau upon our territory, entered [illegible]

ſelves up to the teeth for fear the Pruſſians ſhould purſue them. The Ruſſian ſhips, laden with ammunition and military ſtores of all kinds, that were to have been landed at Colberg, if they could have taken the place, are come into our road, and deſired leave of our Government to land them here, which was flatly refuſed, as incompatible with our neutrality.

Dreſden, Nov. 23. M. Daun's army, which has been poſted ſince the 16th inſt. in the neighbourhood of Gieſhubel, Ottendorf, and Pirna, decamped on the 21ſt, and marched through Peterſwalde into Bohemia, after blowing up the fortifications of Sonnenſtein and Pirna.

Gen. Haddick's body of troops, which fell back from Torgau to Leipſick, is gone beyond Chemnitz, and takes the ſame road over the mountains of Saxony, in which the army of the Empire marched. Haddick will proceed to Bohemia by Egra, and the army of the Empire into Franconia by Hoff. The other ſmall bodies of Auſtrians, which remained in Upper Luſatia, have alſo retired through Zittau into Bohemia; ſo that theſe troops have almoſt entirely evacuated Saxony.

The Pruſſian troops under General Itſenplitz have repaſſed the Elbe, and are cantoned between this place and Pirna. The regiment of Brandeiſs took poſſeſſion of Pirna yeſterday. General Weedel is ſtill with his corps at Eulenbourg, between Torgau and Leipſick; and General Count Dohna is poſted at Wurtzen.

His Pruſſian Majeſty refuſed audience to Count Wackerbarth, who came to compliment him on the part of the Prince Royal and Electoral; and ſoon afterwards ſent orders to that old Courtier, and to the Counts de Loos, de Rex, and de Stultenberg, the Baron de Wetzel, and the Privy Counſellor, Count de Salmour, and ſeveral others, to depart immediately for Warſaw; and they are to ſet out To-morrow, except the Baron de Wetzel, who has obtained leave to go to Munich.

Nuremberg, Nov. 26. We hear with ſorrow that the army of the Empire is returning to take up its winter quarters in Franconia; the inhabitants of which have not forgot what they ſuffered from it laſt year.

Mentz, Nov. 26. The laſt letters from Saxony import, that as it began to be extremely cold in thoſe quarters, where there had already fallen a great quantity of ſnow, it was not doubted but that circumſtance, joined to the continual fatigues the troops on both ſides had ſuffered, would put an end to the operations of this campaign, in which the two parties, without having gained any real advantage, have been the cauſe of the loſs and ruin of ſeveral thouſands of their unhappy fellow-creatures.

Berlin, Nov. 28. On the 22d of this month the Ruſſians abandoned the fortreſs of Drieſen, and marched towards the Viſtula. Major-general Ohlitz, who commanded there, obſerved excellent diſcipline; but the Coſſacks on leaving Pomerania, committed the greateſt exceſſes. They murdered M. Manteufel, a gentleman of 70 years of age, in his own houſe at Poplow, on the territory of Poland adjoining to Pomerania, even after he had given them 200 crowns.

The Swedes, following the example of their Allies, have thought fit to evacuate our territories, and, like them, have left behind them the moſt infamous marks of cruelty and avarice. According to ſome letters from Dreſden, the King is ſet out for Breſlau; and thoſe who have good intelligence, ſeem to queſtion whether the campaign is yet at an end.

Marpurg, Nov. 24. Laſt Friday arrived here three battalions of Saxon troops, who were quartered on the burghers; and the ſame evening came in a battalion of Swiſs, who were lodged in the caſtle. Col. Fiſcher arrived here on Sunday. Yeſterday the Saxons continued their route towards Wetzlar. The ſame day Prince Xavier of Poland arrived here. His Royal Highneſs was ſaluted by the cannon from our ramparts, and he dined with the Marquis de Salles our Governor.

The French are removing all the proviſions that were in our magazine, except what is juſt neceſſary for the ſubſiſtance of the garriſon, which probably will not continue with us long. Two regiments of cavalry, with a large train of artillery, and a number of ammunition waggons, &c. are juſt paſſed by our walls, directing their march towards the Weteravia.

Munſter, Nov. 28. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick is juſt returned from reviewing the poſts of his army along the Lippe, being highly ſatisfied with the good order in which he found all his troops. The 25th of this month his Highneſs received an expreſs from Gottingen, with advice that the French evacuated the city of Caſſel the 23d, which was immediately after taken poſſeſſion of by a detachment of Prince Iſembourg's troops.

Paris, Nov. 27. A report prevails here that his Catholick Majeſty will ſpeedily eſpouſe Madam Adelaide, and that the Archduke Joſeph is to marry the young Princeſs of Parma. We are a little alarmed at the news that the King of Sardinia is filling his magazines, compleating his Regiments, and taking every other ſtep that may ſeem to threaten an immediate entrance on action.

LONDON.

By a private letter from Caſſel we have an account, that a body of French troops under the command of the Prince Soubiſe, having marched to Spangenburgh, which was guarded by 500 Heſſians, took it by ſurprize, and found therein 15 iron and three braſs cannon, 307 muſkets, 3000 bombs, 600 granades, 44 barrels of gunpowder, a large quantity of balls, and 18 braſs hand-mills.

Letters from Paris adviſe, that ſome little time ſince, the poor grenadiers, to the number of about 400, who were taken priſoners at the unfortunate embarkation at St. Cas, marched through that city, by way of parade and ſhew, in their way to Calais, where it is ſaid they are to embark for England; they appeared very ſhabby, and looked as if they were almoſt half ſtarved.

They write from Copenhagen of the 21ſt inſt. that the King of Denmark has appointed the Sieur Peter Henry Meyer, Governor of Danſburg and Tranquebar, two Daniſh ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies.

The Prince, of whom the Dowager Princeſs Royal of Pruſſia was lately delivered, was chriſtened at Berlin on the 19th ult. by the name of George Charles Æmilius; his Britannick Majeſty, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Henry of Pruſſia, being Godfathers, and the Princeſs of Orange, Godmother.

On Thurſday at noon his Majeſty had a Drawing-room at St. James's, being the firſt ſince his arrival from Kenſington.

The following ſchemes are talked of for raiſing the ſum of ſix millions for the ſervice of the enſuing year, viz.

One for giving 3 per cent. and 1-8th per cent. life annuity, without a lottery.

Another for giving 3 per cent. for the ſum ſubſcribed, and 1-4th per cent. life annuity, alſo without a lottery.

Another for giving 3 per cent. for 90 l. and a lottery ticket for the other 10 l. to every ſubſcriber for 100 l. and a *dimidium* of 1 per cent. life annuity.

But we do not hear that either of the above ſchemes is as yet agreed to: poſſibly others may ſtill be offered.

Although the terms for raiſing the above ſix millions are not as yet publickly known, it is ſaid, the greateſt part thereof is ready to be ſubſcribed; ſo eager are the people to aſſiſt in enabling his Majeſty to proſecute the war with vigour againſt our moſt inveterate enemies.

Upwards of forty ſhips of the line, together with a much greater number of frigates, ſloops, bombs, &c. are ordered to be ready for the ſea on or before the 12th of February next.

John Plumbtree, Eſq; is elected Member of Parliament for Penryn, in Cornwall, in the room of the Right Hon. Lord Edgecumbe.

Thurſday laſt William Thornton, Eſq; was elected Member of Parliament for the city of York, by a majority of 200 votes more than Mr Lane.

The Right Hon. Lord Mansfield is choſe one of the Governors of the Charter-houſe, in the room of the late Duke of Marlborough.

Dr. Letherland has reſigned his place as one of the Phyſicians to St. Thomas's hoſpital.

It is ſaid, that ten men of war, part of thoſe which were to winter at Halifax, are ordered to join Commodore Hughes in the Weſt-Indies.

Friday the Commiſſioner went to Spithead, and paid ſome turned over men on board the Acquiſion frigate; and thoſe that were willing to return money to their relations or friends, paid it to the Commiſſioner, who gave them a duplicate of the bill to ſend to the perſon the money is for.

The Dolphin, Capt. Rave, from Cette, and the Two Brothers, Capt. Stuart, from Rochelle, bound to Hamburgh, two Dutch ſhips, are taken by our privateers and brought into Dover.

The Confidentia, Carboneil, from Denia for London, was taken by the Algerines, who quitted her off Malaga, and ſhe is ſince arrived at Gibraltar.

Arrived at Lisbon the N. S. Carmo St. Antonio e Animas, Capt. Lewis de Freitas de Silva, from Fernambuca, laſt from St. Michael's, and the St. George, Joze Ferriera de Azivedo, from Grand Para, in 97 days, both with very valuable cargoes.

A ſhip, Henry Eggert, Maſter, from Bremen for Ireland, laden with clapboards, is loſt on the coaſt of Jutland.

Information hath been ſent to the Admiralty-office, that the 4th of this inſtant was drove aſhore on Deal Beach, the ſhip Thomas, Thomas Lake, Maſter, bound from London to Ireland, laden with hops and other merchandize; the chiefeſt part of the cargo is ſaved, as is alſo the Maſter and crew, but the veſſel is bilged, and likely to be loſt.

The Duke Compagne, Capt. Lambaldi, from St. Euſtatia, bound to Amſterdam, is loſt in her paſſage; but the crew and part of the cargo were ſaved.

The remarkable meteor which was ſeen at Edinburgh and Newcaſtle on Sunday night the 26th ult. and which has occaſioned ſo much ſpeculation among the learned world, was ſeen alſo, much about the ſame hour, in Cheſſea-fields, by Mr. Miller and Mr. Jennings, of Cliffords'-Inn, and Mr. Smith, of Cheapſide; with this particular variation, that it appeared to theſe Gentlemen, not as paſſing ſtrait thro' the air, but falling obliquely; firſt, into balls of a ſmaller circumference, and at laſt, as if into ſmall ſtars; and ſeemed to fall ſo near them, that altho' they could not apprehend what it was, they imagined it to have fallen into the next field. The few ſeconds it laſted it gave ſuch an aſtoniſhing bright light they could have ſeen the minuteſt thing upon the ground.

We hear from Bourn in Lincolnſhire, that at Thurlby in that neighbourhood, upon ſome fine elms belonging to Thomas Trollope, Eſq; there are now ſeveral crow-neſts, ſome of which contain eggs, and others young crows nearly fledged, and ready to take wing.

Preſs warrants are iſſued out to the Conſtables of the city of Weſtminſter, for raiſing a conſiderable number of men for the land ſervice; which warrants take place this day.

Yeſterday a fire broke out in New Norfolk-ſtreet, near Hyde-Park-Wall, which burnt down a new houſe unfiniſhed, and damaged another adjoining.

On Thurſday morning three old houſes in Phœnix-ſtreet, Spitalfields, fell down, while ſome poor people were getting wood out of them: One woman was taken out dead, and a girl with both her legs broke; and ſome others were buried in the ruins.

Friday a Bricklayer, by endeavouring to evade the viſit of a Bailiff, at a houſe where he was at work in Ratcliff-Highway, fell from a ſcaffold two ſtories high, and broke one of his thighs.

Friday the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when 15 priſoners were tried, 9 of whom were caſt for tranſportation, and ſix acquitted.

At this ſeſſions two received ſentence of death, one ordered to be tranſported for fourteen years, ſixteen for ſeven years, two branded, and three whipt.

Two for perjury on the trial of Nolan laſt ſeſſions, who was tried and caſt on the Black Act, are to ſtand on the pillory, abide in Newgate one week, and then be tranſported for ſeven years.

Friday his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon for William Glover Jenkins, lately convicted of felony, came to the New Gaol, Southwark, on condition of his entering on board a man of war.

Saturday his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon was ſent to Chelmsford, for Iſaac Darkin, convicted of felony at the laſt aſſizes there, on condition of his entering into his Majeſty's ſervice.

Tuesday, December 12.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 2.

THURSDAY laſt being the Anniverſary of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales's birth-day, the great guns were fired at his Majeſty's Park the Phœnix, and anſwered by vollies from the regiments in garriſon, which were drawn out in the Royal Square at the Barracks. At noon there was a ſplendid appearance of the Nobility, and other perſons of diſtinction, to compliment the Lords Juſtices upon this occaſion. In the evening there was a Play given by their Excellencies for the entertainment of the Ladies, and the night concluded with bonfires, illuminations, and all other demonſtrations of joy. [*London Gazette.*]

Laſt Saturday night, about half an hour paſt eight, was obſerved a Lightning in the ſky, in the form of a full moon, with a large tail. It aroſe at the S. W. and came gradually on to the N. E. and then burſt without any noiſe.

His Majeſty hath been pleaſed to ſign commiſſions for the following officers in the 83d regiment of foot, which his Majeſty has directed to be forthwith raiſed, under the command of Col. John Seabright, viz.

Captains. Henry Redditch, Anthony Haſlam, William Hull, Joſeph Sur, James Stuart, George Eyng, Francis Caulfield.

Capt. Lieut. Wager Ruſſel.

Lieutenants. Francis Folliott, John Ruſſel, John Vere, Edward O'Brien, Thomas Martin, James Alexander, George Finney, Hon. James Stuart, Charles Lucas, Samuel Hore.

Enſigns. Patrick Hallyburton, —— Partridge, Henry Weatherall, Hyacinth Darcy, Edward Pine, Robert Gardiner, Francis Flood, Thomas Hewitt, James Lewis.

Dublin, Dec. 5. Their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices and Privy Council have iſſued a Proclamation for continuing to the 8th of February next, the embargo on proviſions of any kind, (butter and fiſh only excepted) as mentioned in former proclamations.

Corke, Nov. 27. By a veſſel arrived here from St. Sebaſtian's, we are informed, that the French fleet which had lately ſailed from Breſt, with an intent (as is ſuppoſed) to intercept our homeward-bound Indiamen, were returned to different ports of France.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Liverpool, Dec. 8. On Tueſday night died Mrs. Dorothy Parke, widow of the late Capt. Parke formerly a Commander in the Weſt India trade. It is ſaid that the misfortune of her ſons, Meſſrs. John Parke of London, Merchant, and Thomas Parke Ironmonger here, being both bankrupts, affected her ſo much that the immediately took to her bed, and appeared to be broken hearted.

Briſtol, Dec. 9. Laſt week a ſervant to a Sherborne Carrier of this city, was robbed and murdered in a moſt barbarous manner, on the road near Sherborne, by ſome perſons unknown, who inhumanly beat out his brains, and tied both his hands to the tail of his horſe, in which ſhocking manner he was found.

Reading, Dec. 9. Laſt Tueſday, at the Seſſions held at Newbury, came on the trial of Elizabeth Stevens, otherwiſe Dame Cryer, a noted Fortune-teller, for ſeveral years paſt; being proſecuted by one Monday, of the Pariſh of Kingſclere, for having charged him with robbing his father of ſome houſhold goods and a Gammon of Bacon, the father upon loſing thoſe things having applied to the ſaid Fortune-teller for information concerning them. She was tried by a ſpecial Jury, and being found guilty, was ſentenced to be impriſoned for twelve months, and to ſtand four times in the pillory within the time of Impriſonment.

LONDON.

It is ſaid, that the propoſal which was made by ſome Fr. Merchants to fit out 80 men of war againſt the Engliſh, and that one Mr. Keene was arrived at the Court of France to lay the foundation for a general peace between France and Great Britain, were reports raiſed with a view to quiet the minds of the people in France, who are very uneaſy at the loſſes they ſuſtain by the continuance of the war.

By the Algerine, Capt. Coppleton, arrived at Penzance from Antigua, which place he left the 11th of October, we have the following liſt of veſſels taken by the French, and carried into Martinico and Guardaloup:

Maria, Houſton, from Antigua to St. Martins.
Dobbs, Woolridge, from ditto, to N. Carolina.
Anna, Hardie, from ditto, to Philadelphia.
Gatley, Bible, from Philadelphia to Antigua.
Wm and Thomas, Lang, fr. N. York to Antig.
Roſe, Bathaw, from Liverpool to Tortola.
Suſanna, Brown, from Cape Fear to Antigua.
Olive, Kemp, from Newhaven to ditto.
Mary on, Tracy, from Newbery to St. Euſtatia.
Three Brothers, Farran, fr. Dublin to Antigua.
Speedwell, Haig, from Philadelphia, to ditto.
——, Fribie, from New London, to ditto.
Hawke, Melling, from Lancaſter, to ditto.
Warner, Stratham, from Briſtol, to ditto.
Patience, M'Kenell, from ditto, to St. Croix.
Proſperity, Richardſon, fr. Dublin, to Antigua.
——, Giles Sewer, from Peoranna, to ditto.

The 4th inſtant arrived at Leith, the Uſſrow Maria, of and from Dantzick, Martin Sas, Maſter, who brings an account, that the day before he was brought to by the Marſhal Belleiſle privateer, about 25 leagues eaſt of St. Abb's head; who, though ſhe had been only four days from Bergen, was very leaky. He ſaw him take the Buxton of Dundee, William Couper, Maſter, from Peterſbourg, and though an old ſhip, and his own leaky, he would not ranſom her for any price; he bore away for Fluſhing or Dunkirk. Capt. Sas having been long on his paſſage, and hard put to it, begged of him to ſpare one of the hands belonging to the prize, for a pilot, to run him into ſome creek on the Scots ſhore, to ſave his ſhip, as he was a ſtranger to the coaſt; to which the Captain of the Belleiſle agreed, and gave him the Mate of the Dundee ſhip, who agrees in the ſame account.

The Catharine, M'Lean, from New York to Tortola, is retaken by the Antigua privateer.

The Fortune, Murphy, from Leghorn, laſt from Cork, is aſhore on the Engliſh Grounds in Briſtol Channel, the ſhip and cargo will be loſt, the crew ſaved.

Part of the Oſwego's cargo, that was aſhore near Youghall, will be ſaved.

The Peace and Plenty, Peake, has been aſhore, and threw goods over-board, which coſt 1000 rix dollars, to get her off. The Charles, Glaſford, from Riga to Leith, and the Riſing Sun, Lamb, from Riga to London, are both loſt at Carlſcroon. The Conſtantine, Hillebrands, from Hull to Dantzick, is loſt. The ſhips of John Macaden, from Dundee to Gottenburgh, John Lowery, from Leith for Hamburgh, and a great many more ſhips are loſt on Jutland.

The Patriot, Hanſon, from Gottenburgh, for Amſterdam, is loſt in the Baltick.

It is reported, that there is to be a new Board of Commiſſioners in Ireland, which is to be called the Board of Works: they are to inſpect and viſit all public works, and conſtantly to report their condition to the government. It is to conſiſt of ſeven, with proper officers under them: and each Commiſſioner is to have a ſalary of 600l. per ann. The following Gentlemen are talked of to compoſe the firſt board, viz. the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Newtown, the Right Hon. William Forteſcue, the Engineer-general, John Magill, —— Sanford, John M'Nagbten, and Henry Lyons, Eſqrs.

A fine ſtained glaſs window, repreſenting our Saviour's crucifixion between the two thieves, and St. George in armour, St. Katherine, King Henry the VIIth and his Queen at their devotions, all in large figures, with other decorations, is fixed in the eaſt window of St. Margaret's Church, Weſtminſter.

Yeſterday morning, as a Carman in Little-moor-lane was trimming a cart-horſe's heels, the horſe kicked him on the head and fractured his ſcull; he died on the ſpot, and has left a wife and four children unprovided for.

Yeſterday morning as a well-dreſſed man was croſſing Thames-ſtreet, he was ſqueezed between a cart and a dray, and killed on the ſpot.

On Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Morris, a Glazier, in Tyburn-road, which entirely conſumed the ſame, and damaged others adjoining.

Laſt Friday a cauſe was tried before Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt in the Court of Common Pleas at Guildhall, wherein Mr. Stephen Adams, a Tanner in Cambridgeſhire was Plaintiff, and the Searchers and Sealers of Leather of this city were Defendants. The action was brought on account of the Defendants having ſeized, in Leadenhall Market, laſt March, eight dozen of calf-ſkins, for not being properly tanned, and ſent them to Guildhall, where, upon a Jury conſiſting of Tanners, Cordwainers, and Curriers, the ſame were condemned as unfit for uſe, on which account the Plaintiff brought an action for 30l. damage; and after a trial which laſted upwards of three hours, the Jury brought in a verdict for the Defendants.

Wednesday, December 13.

BERLIN, November 18.

Translation of a letter from the King to his Ministers at foreign Courts.

'I Am just now informed that Marshal 'Daun passed the Elbe with his army near 'Firna; and that, desirous to avail himself of 'my absence, he invested the city of Dresden, 'in order to besiege it. Whereupon General 'Schmettau, who commands in the place, was 'obliged to burn the suburbs, to hinder the 'enemy from making lodgments in them: He 'did not, however, proceed to this extremity, 'till the Austrians approached in great num-'bers, nor till after he had previously informed 'the Court, as well as the Magistrates, of the 'part he should be forced to take for his own 'defence, unless Marshal Daun should relinquish 'the siege. I make no doubt but my enemies 'will, as usual, make a great clamour about this 'circumstance, and endeavour to represent it to 'the publick in a disadvantageous light. Never-'theless, the Court of Saxony ought to blame 'my enemies and itself only for damages, 'which would willingly have been forborne, 'had not the Governor of Dresden been forced 'to it by the enterprizes of the Austrians. 'After all, he hath done nothing but what he 'was authorised to do by custom, and the rules 'of war. When siege is laid to a capital, it is 'natural for those who defend it to employ the 'same precautions that are used in any other 'fortress: And it would be to carry precautions 'a little too far, for the besieged to use tender-'ness for a place for which none is shewn by 'the besiegers. In this sense you will explain 'yourself, wherever it may be necessary, in case 'my enemies should alledge this against me as 'a new grievance.'

Cologne, Nov. 28. The Margravine of Baden-Baden, daughter of the late Emperor Charles VII. is with child. If this Princess should be delivered of a Prince, the rich succession of the Roman-Catholick branch of Baden-Baden, which would otherwise devolve to the Protestant branch of Baden-Dourlach, will remain in the Roman-Catholick line.

LONDON.

Her Royal Highness the Consort to the illustrious Prince Frederick Eugene of Wurtemburg, was safely delivered of a Prince the 22d ult. at Schwedt near Berlin, to the great joy of that ancient family.

Letters from Cape Fear in North Carolina, dated the 4th of October, give an account, that they had received advice there of the taking of Fort Du Quesne.

Monday a cartel ship arrived at Portsmouth from France, with three of the Captains taken at St. Cas, viz. Capt. Maplesden, Capt. Paston, and Capt. Elphinstone. Capt. Rowley is left behind, on account of his wounds.

Last Saturday sevennight the Marshal Belleisle privateer was seen off Whitby. In her passage from Norway she had fallen in with, and taken, a Scotch snow, loaden with flax, hemp, and iron; out of which she took all the crew, except the Master, and put six Frenchmen on board, to carry her to France. Three or four days since, this vessel fell in with a small fleet of Whitby ships coming from Holland; when Capt. Dale of this place, with part of his crew, boarded her, and retook her without any opposition, and has brought her safe into Scarborough Pier. It is said the prisoners give out that the Belleisle privateer is to cruize on our coast all winter, the Captain being afraid to return to France, on account of his never having made any remittances since he first began his cruize. But notwithstanding the above report, it is my opinion she must be arrived in France before this time, on account of the late heavy northerly winds we have had in these seas.

The Success, Hubbard, from Lynn to Newcastle, is taken by the French.

Two Swedish ships are lost near Hoegland, Andrew Christman and Olof Stacklund, Masters, both from Petersburg, bound to Stockholm.

Admiral Osborne's answer to the Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons (who by command of the House had performed the agreeable office of signifying to him their thanks for the services he had done to their King and Country.)

'Sir, I want words to express my sense of 'the honour the House of Commons has been 'pleased to confer upon me; and only hope, 'that You, Sir, will be as gracious to me in 'representing my gratitude to that August 'Assembly, as You have been in acquainting 'me with their favourable acceptance of my 'services. I have done no more than my duty. 'I have only been the humble, though happy, 'instrument of executing the wise measures 'directed by his Majesty.

'I have no title, Sir, to any glory, but what 'is common to me as a Seaman, and as an Eng-'lishman zealous for the service of my country, 'which is pleased to reward me with this in-'stance of their approbation. From the situa-'tion of my health, Sir, I can flatter myself with 'having but few opportunities of employing the 'remainder of my life in grateful exertion of 'my abilities for the honour and interest of my 'country. But as the House of Commons is so 'gloriously watchful to encourage the greatest 'merit by rewarding the least, England can 'never want good officers: And however ho-'noured I am by this distinction, may my ser-'vices be the most inconsiderable that shall be 'thus acknowledged. I am, with the greatest 'respect, Sir, your most obedient, and most 'humble servant,

Dec. 8, 1758. HENRY OSBORN.'

On Wednesday last ended the Court-Martial held on board the Duke in Hamoze, near Plymouth, on a Captain of a man of war, a Lieutenant, and a Master of the said ship. The Captain had confined the Lieutenant, and suspended the Master for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty; and, on his arrival in England, sent his complaint to the Admiralty: and they, in their turns, brought several charges against the Captain. The Master is acquitted; the Lieutenant dismissed the service for disobedience and neglect; and the Court, thinking the Captain's behaviour had not been such as was becoming a Gentleman and an Officer, dismissed him from the service also.

The articles alledged against the Captain were many: But those points which were thought not to be disproved were chiefly the following. 1. A petty officer charged the Captain with tyrannically taking from him a parrot, and setting it up to sale. 2. Another charge was for embezzling the King's stores. 3. For having, contrary to the oath of secrecy, revealed the secrets of a Court-martial held at Jamaica on a Lieutenant. 4. It was also alledged, that the Captain had behaved tyrannically and cruelly. And some officers that he had suspended, and men that he had whipped, swore that he had behaved so to them. Other evidences called by the prisoner declared, they never knew any one punished without a cause, or in a cruel manner.

An incident happened at the tryal, on which different persons, according as they were disposed, put different constructions. The Captain being accused of behaving in a mean, scandalous manner, called some persons to his general character, particularly while he was at Barbadoes; when recollecting the different treatment he had met with there and at home, he could support himself no longer, but burst into tears. For understanding which, it must be remembered that the News-papers have frequently mentioned his very gallant behaviour on that station, in fighting a French frigate of 28 guns, disabling her, and killing and wounding 50 men; by which means he saved a sloop of 14 guns, and brought her safe into harbour, tho' in a most shattered condition. He was also very active and vigilant in protecting the trade, and took several privateers; for which Admiral S. gave him the command of a ship, in preference to a senior officer: and the Assembly at Barbadoes voted him public thanks, and made him a present of an hundred guineas to buy a sword.

The Captain of a Merchant ship is taken into custody for a violent assault committed upon one of his crew at sea; which it is alledged occasioned his death. A second Officer in command, of another ship, has absconded upon an affair of a similar nature; and a third person, a Captain, is served with a warrant, for assaulting one of his crew in a cruel manner, who is at present a prisoner for debt in Wood-street Compter.

We hear that seventeen flat-bottomed vessels capable of going into shoal-water and carrying eighteen pounders, are building with the utmost diligence on a new model; and that the utmost efforts will be made early in the spring to compel the enemy to agree to a safe and honourable Peace.

By a letter from a Merchant in Antigua to his Correspondent in London, dated the beginning of October last, we have an account that two French frigates sailed from St. Eustatia bound for Port Royal in Martinico, with 20 Dutch sloops and schooners, laden with provisions for that place; and in their passage had taken a brigantine privateer, Capt. Smith, belonging to Barbadoes, and an armed sloop, Capt. Block, belonging to Antigua.

Yesterday was held a Court of Common-Council, when it was unanimously voted, 'That 'the thanks of that Court should be given to 'the Right Hon. Sir Charles Asgill, late Lord-'Mayor, for his prudent, vigilant, and impartial 'administration of justice, and for the frequent 'opportunities he gave that Court to deliberate 'upon affairs of the greatest consequence to the 'welfare of this city.' And the said thanks were ordered to be signed by the Town Clerk, and presented by him to the late Lord-Mayor.

The Court unanimously agreed to give 500l. towards carrying on the laudable purposes of the Marine Society.

A Report from the Committee of City Lands, proposing a new method of letting the city's estates, was read, and ordered to be printed, and copies thereof to be sent to every member of the Court.

A Petition from the Company of Apothecaries, complaining of the great scarcity of Journeymen free of this city, and desiring liberty to employ such as were not free to carry on their business, was read; and upon examining their Clerk it appeared there were 110 persons carrying on the business of an Apothecary, free of that company which were resident in this city, and only 16 free Journeymen in their shops, owing to the demand for them in the army and navy; whereupon the Court gave leave to bring in a bill for their relief, and a bill was immediately presented by Mr. Paterson for that purpose, and after being read three times passed into an Act of the said Court. By the said Act the Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have power to grant the Apothecaries leave to employ foreign Journeymen to the conclusion of the present war, and for 12 months after.

A Report from the Lamp Committee, recommending the giving 1l. 16s. per lamp for lighting thereof for the year 1759, was read, and agreed to.

A Petition from Mr. Thomas Harnall, desir-

ing to be reinſtated in the office of Upper Marſhal, was read, and referred to the Court of Aldermen to do therein as they ſhall think proper.

Petitions from Thomas Bray and John Roberts, Eſqrs. who had paid 600l. each into the Chamberlain's office, to be excuſed the office of Sheriff, and deſiring 200l. might be returned to each of them, were read and unanimouſly agreed to.

Some Diſtillers, ſince they were prohibited to make ſpirits from grain, meal, or flour, have made uſe of bran; to which likewiſe a ſtop will, no doubt, be put.

Yeſterday the Report was made to his Majeſty of the ſeven malefactors under ſentence of death at Newgate, when Robert Nowland, for feloniouſly ſhooting at Guſtavus Forſbohm, Edward Thackerill, for ſtealing goods in the houſe of John Walker, and William Green, for ſtealing a black mare of Richard Valentine's, were ordered for execution, which will be on Monday next at Tyburn.

Stephen Valles, for horſe-ſtealing, David Bell, for a burglary, Daniel Miller, for ſheep-ſtealing, and Mary Ann Bunney, otherwiſe Stowe, for ſtealing a guinea privately from the perſon of John Williams, were reſpited.

Laſt week a young lady, known by the name of miſs Belinda, was apprehended in Hertfordſhire, by a Lord Chief Juſtice's warrant, and committed to Hertford goal, upon a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, in ſwearing herſelf the widow of Col. James Williams, who was killed at the battle of Val, (a ſon of Sir John Williams, Knt. late Lord-Mayor of London) by which ſhe has received from the Government ſeveral large ſums of money.

Thursday, December 14.

LONDON.

THE ——, Vittrey, from Newfoundland to Dartmouth, was taken 60 leagues to the ſouthward of Cape Clear, and ranſomed for 350l. The ſaid privateer had taken 15 prizes, had eight ranſomers on board, and 180 Engliſh priſoners.—Capt. Row, of Tinmouth, from Newfoundland, is alſo taken and ranſomed for 700l. with the above privateer. She ſailed from Dunkirk with five others, of 20 guns each, and 200 men.

The Providence, Lumley; Thomas and Mary, Barlow; Baltick Merchant, Horſley; Baltimore, Farthing, and ——, Kepelman, all tranſports from Louisbourg, were taken by the Fulvey privateer of 20 guns and 200 men, belonging to Dunkirk, and ranſomed. The above ſhips left Louisbourg the 9th of November, with ſeveral others under convoy of the Portmahon man of war.

The convoy for the Leward Iſlands and Jamaica, is appointed for the 25th inſt. and will ſail from Spithead in twenty-four hours after the above date, if the wind permits.

The N. S. De Porto St. Antonio Ealmas, ——, from Liſbon to Havre de Grace, is loſt upon the coaſt of Galicia; the crew are ſaved.

The Duke of Cumberland, Ayers, and the Goulon, Hudſon, tranſports, are both loſt at Louisbourg; the Proſperous Amelia, from Louisbourg for London, loſt all her maſts the 7th inſt. about 60 leagues to the weſtward of Scilly, but was otherwiſe well.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman near Kendal, dated Nov. 27.

"Things are now to be had at a reaſonable rate. Oats were ſold at Burton, laſt Market-day, at 9s. 6d. per quarter, and ſome under; Apples from 8d. to 1s. per buſhel; and Potatoes, at 8d. per buſhel: So they that will work may eat plentifully, and the poor get bread."

On Friday laſt George Forreſter, Eſq; was elected without oppoſition, Member of Parliament for the Borough of Wenlock in Shropſhire, in the room of William Forreſter, Eſq; deceaſed, his grandfather.

PROMOTIONS *in the Army.*

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint —— Grant, Gent. to be Enſign in the 14th regiment of foot, in the room of Enſign Lindſey, promoted.

William Hunter, Gent. to be Lieutenant in the 24th regiment, in the room of Lieut. Carr, promoted.

William Webſter, Gent. to be Enſign, in the room of Enſign Hunter.

Enſign Dawſon, to be Lieutenant in the 33d regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant Blomberg. And

—— Lynch, Gent. to be Enſign, in the room of Enſign Dawſon.

Cornet Alexander Hay to be a Lieutenant in the 7th (or Queen's) regiment of dragoons, commanded by Sir John Cope.

Benjamin Bathurſt, Gent. to be an Enſign in the firſt regiment of foot guards.

Enſign John Skinner to be Lieutenant in Major General Elliot's 61ſt regiment of foot.

Enſign Deſpard Croaſdale to be Lieutenant in Colonel Wolfe's regiment of foot.

Enſign Williamſon to be Lieutenant in Colonel Parſlow's 70th regiment of foot.

Enſign Jacob Groſe to be a Lieutenant in Charles D. of Richmond's 72d regiment of foot.

The very remarkable great Oak that ſtood in Langly Woods, near Downton, Wilts, was fell'd on Friday the 1ſt inſt. This tree, which was the property of the Biſhop of Saliſbury, and ſold to Mr. John Marks, Timber-merchant at Downton, for forty pounds, was ſuppoſed to be of near a thouſand years growth; it meaſured ſix feet two inches diameter at the bottom, contained about ten tons of timber, and was perfectly ſound.

Laſt week Mr. Fenwick's hounds run a fox upwards of 20 miles, near Newcaſtle, when being hard pinched, and the hounds in full view, he took into an old coal-pit, and was followed by ſeven couple of the pack, which were drowned with him; the reſt were prevented by the hunters from ſharing the ſame fate.

We hear from Berwick, that laſt week, as Serjeant Carter, of Colonel Pettitot's regiment, was running through the ranks in relieving the guard, with his halbert in his hand, one end of it ſtruck the ground, and the other going into his breaſt, killed him inſtantly.

Friday, December 15.

LONDON.

YESTERDAY the following Bills received the Royal Aſſent by Commiſſion, viz. The Bill for prohibiting the Exportation of Corn; The Bill for preventing the making of Low Wines or Spirits from Wheat, &c. The Land Tax Bill; The Malt Bill; The Bill for the Importation of Iriſh Beef; and one private Bill.

The Commiſſioners were his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Right Hon. the Lord Keeper, the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax, &c.

Friday the following prizes were drawn, viz. 27,871, 500l. 18,372, 20,311, 22,792, 32,744, 48,768, 100l. each. 26 of 50l. and 327 of 20l. each.

Saturday, 46,214, 1000l. 9,618, 41,477, 100l. 31 of 50l. and 218 of 20l. each.

Monday 6,964, 18,654, 20,106, 24,767, 25,006, 26,633, 28,657, 33,984, 34,209, 36,093, 46,962, 49,945, 100l. each. 16 of 50l. and 197 of 20l. each.

Tuesday, 32,570, 10,000l. 10,643, 12,029, 17,393, 34,264, 100l. each. 16 of 50l. and 239 of 20l. each.

Wedneſday, 35,617, 44,312, 1000l. each. 27,418, 500l. 9,299, 21,212, 32,573, 35,779, 36,597, 40,335, 100l. each. 25 of 50l. and 224 of 20l. each.

Thurſday, 26,140, 100l. 4 of 50l. and 15 of 20l. each. 30,135, as laſt drawn, 1000l.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Thomas Wake, A. B. to hold the vicarage of Middleton Toney, in Hertfordſhire.

The Rev. William Langharne, LL. B. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to hold the rectory of Llanichllydog in the county of Pembroke and diocese of St. David; and alſo the rectory of Dynas, in the ſame county.

The Rev. William Hill, M. A. to be one of the domeſtick Chaplains to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dundonald.

The Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of London has preſented the Rev. Mr. Territt, Reader of the Temple Church, and Vicar of Hornſey in Middleſex, to the Rectory of Weald in Eſſex.

BIRTH.

A ſon to the Right Hon. Lord Viſc. Middleton.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 30. John Perkins, Eſq; of Windſor, to Miſs Betſey Philips, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Philips, of Nettlebed.

Dec. 4. Ralph Hodgſon, Eſq; ſon of Ralph Hodgſon, Eſq; of Lintz, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Strickland, of that place.

5. Samuel Lewin, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Pollard, only daughter of Arthur Pollard, Eſq; late his Majeſty's Conſul at Aleppo.

6. Mr. John Rawlinſon, Linen-draper in Newgate-ſtreet, in partnerſhip with Mr. Clavey, to Miſs White, of Newgate-ſtreet.

7. John Johnſon, Eſq; Merchant, to Mrs. Spragge, widow of Edward Spragge, Eſq; late a Captain in his Majeſty's Navy.

Mr. J. Robertſon, of St. Paul's Church-Yard, to Miſs Bond, of Moorfields.

DEATHS.

Charles Hay, Eſq; at Bath, a Gentleman poſſeſſed of large plantations in Jamaica.

Edward Carter, Eſq; poſſeſſed of a good eſtate in the counties of Oxford and Berks.

Mrs. Withrong. She was the eldeſt daughter of the late Sir John Strange.

Nov. 30. The Rev. Mr. Wilſon, Canon of Bath and Wells, Rector of Minſterly in Salop, Miniſter of Thorpe Conſtantine, and Curate of Tamworth; the laſt of which was given him by the Corporation about 40 years ago.

Dec. 2. Mr. Alderman Blake, of Exeter.

4. The Rev. Dr. Webſter, Vicar of Ware and Thundrich in Hertfordſhire; both which livings are in the gift of Trin. Coll. Cambridge.

The Lady Sarah Cowper, daughter of the late Earl Cowper, who died in 1723, and Siſter to the preſent Earl.

Mr. Head, formerly a Wine Merchant, at Newington, Surry,

5. Capt. Seccombe, of the Royal Navy, at his lodgings in Dacre-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Newman, Miniſter of the Meeting-houſe in Carter-Lane.

6. Mr. Hicks, belonging to the Stamp-office.

Mrs. Motte, widow of Mr. Motte, formerly a Bookſeller in Fleet-ſtreet.

7. Mr. Tudor, a Barbadoes Merchant, on Tower-hill.

Mrs. Falconer, wife of Mr. David Falconer, Merchant, of Peter's Alley, Cornhill.

Richard Goodlad, Eſq; at Mile-End.

Wife of the Rev. Mr. Chater.

8. Mr. Jenkins, Maſter of Bridge-ſtreet Coffee-houſe, in Weſtminſter, and ſummoning Bailiff for the Liberty of Weſtminſter, and to the Juries of Weights and Meaſures.

Mrs. Bancroft, Neceſſary-Woman to the Rt. Hon. the Houſe of Peers.

Mr. George Wyatt, Deliverer of the Votes to the Members of the Houſe of Commons, and a Clerk in the firſt Annuity Office in the Exchequer.

10. The Rev. Mr. John Fox, Canon of Norwich, and Vicar of Catton and Lakenham.

11. Theophilus Long, Eſq; at Mount-Bowin, Cornwall.

12. Henry Lintot, Eſq; in the Temple.

Some remarkable Paſſages of the Life and Death of the celebrated Dr. BOERHAAVE.

IT was the daily practice of that eminent Phyſician Dr. BOERHAAVE, throughout his whole life, as ſoon as he aroſe in the morning, which was generally very early, to retire for an hour to private prayer, and meditation on ſome part of the Scriptures.—He often told his friends, when they aſked him how twas poſſible for him to go through ſo much fatigue? that it was *This* which gave him ſpirit and vigour in the buſineſs of the day. *This* he therefore recommended as *the beſt Rule* he could give; for nothing, he ſaid, could tend more to the health of the body, than the tranquillity of the mind; and that he knew nothing which could ſupport himſelf, or his fellow-creatures, amidſt the various diſtreſſes of life, but a well-grounded confidence in the Supreme Being upon the principles of Chriſtianity. This remark of the Doctor's is undeniably juſt, for a benevolent manner of acting, and a true greatneſs of ſoul, can never flow from any other ſource than a conſciouſneſs of the Divine Favour and Aſſiſtance.—This was ſtrongly exemplified in his own illneſs in 1722, which can hardly be told without horror, and by which the courſe of his lectures as well as his practice was long interrupted. He was for five months confined to his bed by the gout, where he lay upon his back without daring to attempt the leaſt motion, becauſe any effort renewed his torments, which were ſo exquiſite, that he was at length not only deprived of motion but of ſenſe.—Here his Medical ART was at a ſtand, nothing could be attempted, becauſe nothing could be propoſed with the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs. But having (in the ſixth month of his illneſs) obtained ſome remiſſion, he determined to try whether the juice of Fumitory, Endive, and Succory, taken thrice a day in large quantities (viz. above half a pint each doſe) might not contribute to his relief, and by a perſeverance in this method he was wonderfully recovered. This patience of BOERHAAVE's was founded not on vain reaſonings, like that of which the *Stoicks* boaſted, but on a religious compoſure of mind, and a chriſtian reſignation to the Will of GOD.

Of his ſagacity and the wonderful penetration with which he often diſcovered and deſcribed, at the firſt ſight of a patient, ſuch diſtempers as betray themſelves by no ſymptoms to common eyes, ſuch wonderful accounts have been given, as can ſcarcely be credited, tho' atteſted beyond all doubt.—Yet this great Maſter of Medical Knowledge was ſo far from a preſumptuous confidence in his abilities, or from being puffed up by his riches, that he was condeſcending to all, and remarkably diligent in his profeſſion; as he uſed often to ſay that the life of a patient (if trifled with, or neglected) would be one day required at the hand of the Phyſician.---And he always called the Poor his beſt Patients, for GOD, ſays he, is their Pay-maſter.

The activity of his mind ſparkled viſibly in his eyes.—He was always chearful, and deſirous of promoting every valuable end of converſation; and the Excellency of the Chriſtian Religion was frequently the ſubject of it; for he aſſerted, on all *proper* occaſions, the Divine Authority and ſacred Efficacy of the Scriptures; and maintained, that *they only* could give Peace of mind, that ſweet and ſacred Peace which paſſeth all Underſtanding; ſince none can conceive it, but he who has it; and none can have it, but by Divine Communication. He never regarded Calumny, nor Detraction, (for even BOERHAAVE himſelf had his enemies) nor ever thought it neceſſary to confute them. "*They are* "*ſparks*, ſaid he, *which if you do not blow, will* "*go out of themſelves.*"—"*The ſureſt remedy a-*"*gainſt Scandal, is* TO LIVE IT DOWN *by a perſe-*"*verance in well-doing; and by praying to God,* "*that he would cure the diſtemper'd minds of thoſe* "*who traduce, and injure us.*"—An excellent method this; eſpecially as it keeps our own minds contented and unruffled, whilſt the hearts of our enemies are overflowing with rancour, envy, and other diabolical paſſions.

He was not to be over-awed, or depreſſed by the preſence, frowns, or inſolence of Great Men, but perſiſted on all occaſions in doing what was right, regardleſs of the conſequences.—He could, too, with uncommon readineſs and almoſt to a certainty, make a conjecture of men's inclinations and capacity by their aſpect.—A ſagacity perhaps unequalled, and which often ſurprized even his moſt intimate acquaintance, tho' they ſo well knew his talents.

Being once aſked by a friend, who had often admired his patience under great provocations, whether he knew what it was to be angry, and by what means he had ſo entirely ſuppreſſed that impetuous, and ungovernable paſſion? Dr. BOERHAAVE anſwered, with the utmoſt frankneſs and ſincerity, that he was *naturally* quick of reſentment, but that he had, by daily prayer, and meditation, at length attained to this maſtery over himſelf.—But this he ſaid was the work of *God's Grace*; for he was too ſenſible of his own weakneſs to aſcribe any thing to himſelf, or to conceive that he could ſubdue paſſion, or withſtand temptation *by his own natural power*: He attributed every good thought, and every laudable action, to the Father of Goodneſs.

To the Will of God he paid an abſolute ſubmiſſion, without endeavouring to diſcover *the Reaſons* of his unſearchable Determinations; and this he accounted the firſt and moſt inviolable duty of a Chriſtian.

About the middle of the year 1737 he felt the firſt approaches of that fatal illneſs, which brought him to the grave, viz. a diſorder in his breaſt, which was at times very painful; often threatened him with immediate ſuffocation; and terminated in an univerſal dropſy; but during this afflictive and lingering illneſs, his conſtancy and firmneſs did not forſake him. He neither intermitted the neceſſary cares of life, nor forgot the proper preparations of death. About three weeks before his diſſolution, when the Rev. Mr. Schultens, one of the moſt learned and exemplary Divines of the age, attended him at his country-houſe, the Doctor deſired his prayers, and afterwards entered into a moſt remarkably judicious diſcourſe with him on the ſpiritual and immaterial nature of the ſoul; and this he illuſtrated to Mr. Schultens with wonderful perſpicuity, by a deſcription of the effects which the infirmities of his body had upon his faculties; which yet they did not ſo oppreſs or vanquiſh, but his ſoul was always Maſter of itſelf, and always reſigned to the pleaſure of its Maker—and then he added, "*He* "*who loves* GOD *ought to think nothing deſirable* "*but what is moſt pleaſing to the Supreme Good.*"

Theſe were his ſentiments, and ſuch was his conduct in this ſtate of weakneſs and pain: As death approached nearer, he was ſo far from terror or confuſion, that he ſeemed leſs ſenſible of pain, and more chearful under his torments, which continued till the 23d day of September, 1738, on which he died (much honoured and lamented) between four and five in the morning, in the 70th year of his age—often recommending to the by-ſtanders a careful obſervation of St. John's precepts concerning the Love of GOD and Love of *Man*, as frequently inculcated in his firſt Epiſtle, particularly in the 5th chapter.

Such were the qualities of the Great BOERHAAVE.——So far was this truly eminent man from being made impious by Philoſophy, or vain by his extraordinary Genius for Phyſick, that he aſcribed all his abilities to the Bounty, and all his goodneſs to the Grace of GOD.—— May his example extend its influence to his Admirers and Followers! May thoſe who ſtudy his Writings as a Phyſician, imitate his Life as a Chriſtian! And thus, while they are endeavouring after his Medical Knowledge, be aſpiring likewiſe to his exalted Piety; as he was ſo admirable a Pattern of Patience, Fortitude, Chearfulneſs, Charity, Candour, Humility, and Devotion.

His Funeral Oration was ſpoken in Latin before the Univerſity of Leyden to a very numerous audience, by Mr. Schultens, and afterwards publiſhed at their particular deſire.

Compariſon of the King of PRUSSIA *with* CÆSAR.

REvolving in my mind the great perſonages both of ancient and modern times, I muſt have recourſe to antiquity for a parallel to FREDERIC the Great of Pruſſia, and I find him equalled (if he is equalled) by none but Julius Cæſar.

"Both of them entered upon the command of armies about the ſame age; both of them were put to the Bans of their ſeveral Empires, without valuing them a ruſh. The marriages of both were matters of intereſt rather than inclination; but in that particular, the magnanimity of the Pruſſian greatly ſurpaſſes that of the Roman. The ſcenes of Cæſar's actions were rather glorious than dangerous; thoſe of Frederic were always dangerous, and therefore always glorious. The quickneſs of Cæſar's conqueſts never was exceeded but by thoſe of Frederic. The progreſs of the former was ſwift, that of the latter was rapid. The Barbarians againſt whom Cæſar fought, were barbarous in every reſpect. The Barbarians who acted againſt Frederic, were barbarous in all ſenſes but in the practice of arms. Cæſar had his Pompey, and Frederic has his Daun: The two former were Romans, the two latter are Germans. Though Cæſar was generally victorious, yet he was ſurprized by Pompey at Dyrrachium; and though Frederic was ſeldom beaten, yet he was in the very ſame manner ſurprized by Daun at Hochkirchen; and each owned he might have been ruined, had his enemy known how to have made uſe of his victory.

Cæſar, upon finiſhing his expedition into Africa, wrote to the Senate a famous laconic letter, *Veni, vidi, vici*; but Frederic could have given an account of the cloſe of his campaign in 1758, more laconically by one third, *Veni, vici*; for the terror of his name prevented his even ſeeing his enemies.

In learning they were equal; both of them were poets, and both of them hiſtorians. Each compoſed the memoirs of his own family. Frederic that of Brandenburgh; Cæſar that of the Julii, which he read over the corpſe of his grandmother, and of which we have a fragment in Suetonius. Both of them alike ſhone in the arts of poliſhed life; each of them carried the Muſes, both into the field and the cabinet; and to conclude, the characteriſtic of Frederic is, by a ſort of preſcience, was drawn by Lucan in the following line, which he deſigned as the character of Cæſar,

"*Nil actum reputans dum quid ſupereſſet agendum.*"

I know how eaſy it is for a critic to obſerve, that Cæſar ruined the liberties of Rome; that Frederic aſſerted thoſe of Germany. That Cæſar was debauched, that Frederic is ſober. That Cæſar was tall, and Frederic is ſhort; that Cæſar's noſe was hooked, and that Frederic's is ſquare; with a thouſand other diſcrepiant particulars; but the beſt critics have allowed, that it is ſufficient, if the eye of imagination catches the moſt ſtriking characters of ſimilarity, and a figure of poetry thus formed, conſtitutes the true ſublime. [*Weſtminſter Journal.*]

Extract from a French anonymous Work, (intitled, *Reflexions of * * * * *,*) written about ſix years ſince, but may undoubtedly be, with greater juſtice, applied to England at this time, than at the time when it was written.

"THE French and Engliſh have divided Europe between them, which of the two have acted the moſt conſpicuous part?

"The laſt century was the age of France, the preſent is the age of England.

"Lewis XIV was arrived at univerſal monarchy, that is, to ſuch a degree of power as enabled him alone to make head againſt all. The Engliſh will acquire it in their turn. This will be the caſe, when, under the ſhadow of the jealouſies they ſhall raiſe againſt France, as ſhe herſelf had raiſed againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, they ſhall have ſo far improved their marine and trade, as to engroſs to themſelves all the riches of Europe.

"The univerſal monarchy of England will be more durable, becauſe it will be more ſolid; and it will be more ſolid, becauſe it will be more ſlow. In ſome reſpects it will be more equitable, becauſe a nation of Kings is generous. In others more weighty, becauſe this nation of Kings will be at the ſame time a nation of Merchants. And in other reſpects more humbling, for nothing is ſo haughty as the empire of the ſea.

"Lewis XIV did not come to that ſhort inſtant of univerſal monarchy, but by oppreſſing his ſubjects during the whole courſe of his reign. England will come to it by enriching her people, the one took the direct high road to deſpotiſm, the other will paſs through the untrodden paths of liberty.

"No other idea could fill up the greatneſs of Lewis the XIVth's ſoul: The Courtier fed this inclination, the miniſtry laid the plan, valour, in concert with wiſdom, executed it. England will riſe to a higher pitch of power, without any concerted deſign. The frame of its conſtitution will carry it thither, and the indolence of other nations will favour its conſtitution. She muſt become miſtreſs of Europe, without having formed the project of being ſo; aſtoniſhed at the extent of her own power, ſhe will be convinced of it only by the apprehenſions of all her neighbours, by their ſubmiſſion to her imperious oracles, and by their impotent leagues.

"The blindneſs of ſome States is beyond conception. They take umbrage at the ambitious pretenſions of an Empire which muſt be exhauſted of men and money, for the conqueſt of a Province; and they are not alarmed at the progreſs of a people, who every ten years acquire, without any ſtruggle, the revenues of a rich province. Is not he alone the true Monarch of the world, who carries on its trade?"

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Cambridge *to his friend in* London, *dated* Dec. 4.

'*Dear Sir*,

'Term being ended, we ſhall hope to have 'the pleaſure of ſeeing you down ſoon; but I 'would by no means adviſe you to go into Col'lege, a melancholy diſtemper raging there at 'preſent, which, by its ſpreading, ſeems to be 'contagious. It has the appearance of mad'neſs, but of a very particular kind; no fever 'attending, and but few of the ſymptoms of 'that unhappy diſtemper. The patient, as 'ſoon as he is ſeized, ſeems immediately to con'tract a loathing and averſion to *human* ſoci'ety, and to delight only in the company of 'dogs, horſes, and other animals; nay, it is 'ſaid, that ſome of them amuſe themſelves 'with teaching rats and mice to fetch and 'carry. You may ſee the patients in a morning 'mount their horſes, but not as heretofore to 'purge off a *Crapula* by the freſh air of Hogma'gog, or to prepare their appetites for ſome de'licious repaſt at noon; but they will retire to 'ſome lonely corner of a field, and there diſ'mounting, they will walk ſlowly, ſtep by ſtep, 'by their horſes ſides, often ſtooping down and 'bending themſelves forwards, as if they were 'inſtilling inſtruction into their horſes ears:— 'When they have thus amuſed themſelves for 'an hour or more, they will return to College 'as ſatisfied and delighted as if they had made 'ſome profound diſcovery in natural know'ledge:——In what manner they converſe with 'dogs and other animals has not yet fallen un'der my obſervation; but this I think I have 'diſcovered, that the grand arcanum they are 'in purſuit of is, *the improvement of the beſt 'mind to a degree of rationality*: In compariſon 'of which they ſeem to neglect and deſpiſe all 'their former ſtudies and purſuits. It is pretty 'extraordinary, that, during the whole diſtem'per, they eat, drink, and ſleep, and perform 'all other their animal functions as regularly as 'before, only ſometimes, in the paroxyſms of 'the diſtemper, they will ſtart and cry out, '*Garvan, Garvan, Garvan*; and then com'poſe themſelves again into a ſort of pleaſ'ing dream:——What the meaning of that 'barbarous word is, or how it operates on 'the patient is not known; only ſome con'jecture that its effect is pretty much the ſame 'as that of certain notes of muſick in the bite 'of the Tarantula.——Our Phyſicians, as you 'may imagine, ſtand all a-gape, and know not 'what to ſay or preſcribe: Some of the younger 'ones gueſs that the patients have been dabbling 'with the *Poculum Circæum*, but this is whim'ſical; others, more probably, take it to be 'the *furor Ajacis*, (who, you know, in his 'fits miſtook a flock of ſheep for a troop of 'Trojans) and are fearful it may have the ſame 'fatal effects:—Others of deeper reading, think 'they have met with a deſcription of it in the 'works of an old Phyſician, under the name of '*Furor a Morſu Hibernico*:——Others again, of a 'more cautious turn, unwilling to betray their 'ignorance, would have the caſe immediately 'referred to the united Societies of Crane 'Court or Warwick Lane:—Indeed, as it will 'probably ſoon undergo the ſtricteſt examina'tion, and hereafter add one wonder more to 'the memoirs of thoſe learned Societies, I ſhall 'cloſe my relation, only making an obvious re'flection on the vanity of all human Learning, 'which may be ſoon obliterated by the acciden'tal union of ideas without any previous or ha'bitual aſſociation.'

In a garden belonging to Mr. Tyers, *at Denbigh's in Surry, is a walk, terminated by a beautiful alcove, called* Il Penſeroſo: *in which are two elegantly carved pedeſtals, on which are placed a Gentleman's and Lady's ſcull; each of which bere addreſſes the male and female viſitants.*

The LADY'S SCULL.

BLUSH not, ye fair! to own me—but be wiſe;
Nor turn from ſad mortality your eyes:
Fame ſays (and Fame alone can tell how true)
I---once---was lovely, and belov'd---like you.
Where are my vot'ries, where my flat'rers now?
Fled, with the ſubject of each Lover's vow.
Adieu the roſe's red, and lily's white;
Adieu thoſe eyes, that made the darkneſs light:
No more, alas! thoſe coral lips are ſeen,
Nor longer breathes the fragrant gale between.
Turn from your mirrour, and behold in me
At once what thouſands can't, or dare not ſee:
Unvarniſh'd I the real truth impart,
Nor here am plac'd, but to direct the heart.
Survey me well, ye fair ones! and believe,
The grave may terrify, but can't deceive.
On beauty's fragil ſtate no more depend;
Here youth and pleaſure, age and ſorrow end:
Here drops the maſk, here ſhuts the final ſcene,
Nor differs grave threeſcore from gay fifteen.
All preſs alike to that ſame goal---the tomb,
Where wrinkled Laura ſmiles at Chloe's bloom.
When coxcombs flatter, and when fools adore,
Here learn the leſſon, to be vain no more:
Yet Virtue ſtill againſt decay can arm,
And even lend mortality a charm.

The GENTLEMAN'S SCULL.

WHY ſtart?---the caſe is yours---or will be ſoon;
Some years, perhaps---perhaps, another moon:
Life, at its utmoſt length, is ſtill a breath,
And thoſe, who longeſt dream, muſt wake in death.
Like you, I once thought ev'ry bliſs ſecure,
And gold of ev'ry ill the certain cure:
Till ſteep'd in ſorrow, and beſieg'd with pain,
Too late, I found all earthly riches vain;
Diſeaſe with ſcorn threw back the ſordid fee,
And Death ſtill anſwer'd---What is gold to me?
Fame, titles, honours, next I vainly ſought;
And fools obſequious nurs'd the childiſh thought.
Circled with brib'd applauſe and purchas'd praiſe,
I built on endleſs grandeur endleſs days;
Till death awoke me from my dream of pride,
And laid a prouder beggar by my ſide.
Pleaſure I courted, and obey'd my taſte;
The banquet ſmil'd, and ſmil'd the gay repaſt:
A loathſome carcaſe was my conſtant care,
And worlds were ranſack'd, but for me to ſhare.
Go on, vain man! to luxur be firm;
Yet know---I feaſted, but to feaſt a worm!
Already ſure leſs terrible I ſeem,
And you, like me, ſhall own---that life's a dream.
Farewel! remember! nor my words deſpiſe---
The only happy are the early wiſe.

Scheme of a Lottery for 1759, humbly ſubmitted to the judgment of the Publick, as founded on a more equitable Plan than thoſe Schemes in which are a few capital prizes that ſwallow up almoſt the whole of the Lottery.

Numb. of prizes			
30 of £.	1000	——	£. 30,000
40 ——	500	——	20,000
60 ——	400	——	24,000
80 ——	300	——	24,000
100 ——	200	——	20,000
200 ——	100	——	20,000
400 ——	50	——	20,000
9090 ——	20	——	181,800
40000 Blanks	4	——	160,000
Firſt drawn,		— —	100
Laſt drawn,		— —	100

50,000 Tickets at £. 10 —— 500,000

Suppoſe the Blanks and Prizes to be Tranſferable Annuities, bearing 3 1-half per cent.

N. B. The above is only four Blanks to a Prize.

BANKRUPTS.

John Taylor Bondfield, of Kingſton upon Hull, Merchant and Woollen-Draper.

Aaron Anderſon, of Kingſton upon Hull, Grocer.

Chadlock Wright, of Water-lane, Tower-ſtreet, London, Merchant.

George Nelſon, Abraham Hoſkins and Benjamin Mather, all of Mancheſter, Merchants.

John Haſſen, of Liverpoole, Merchant and Contractor.

The Aſſize of Bread ſet forth by order of the Lord Mayor on Tueſday laſt, and which took place on Thurſday.

WHEATEN.	Weight. l. oz. d.	Price s. d.
Penny loaf, or two halfpenny ditto	0 14 4	0 1
Twopenny loaf	1 12 8	0 2
Threepenny loaf	2 10 12	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 1	1 7½
Half peck loaf	8 11 c½	0 9½
Quartern loaf	4 5 8½	0 4¾
HOUSHOLD.		
Penny loaf, or two halfpenny ditto	1 3 1	0 1
Twopenny loaf	2 6 2	0 2
Threepeny loaf	3 9 3	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 1	1 2½
Half peck loaf	8 11 c½	0 7½
Quartern loaf	4 5 8½	0 3¾

Note, 16 drams an ounce, and 16 ounces one pound.

The Wheaten bread is to be marked on the top with WH. and the Houſhold with an H. under the penalty of twenty ſhillings.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	154	Males	231
Females	111	Females	209
In all	265	In all	440

Increaſed in the burials this week 10.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 35. Conſumption 90. Convulſions 111. Dropſy 18. Fever 61. Meaſles 25. Small-pox 20. Stilborn 10. Teeth 24. Lunatick 1. Mortification 3.

Killed 2. Overlaid 2.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 116 1-half a 3-8ths. India Stock, 136. South-Sea Stock, 100 1-4th. Ditto Old Annuities, 89 7-8ths a 90. Ditto New Annuities, 91 1-half. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 88 3-8ths a 1half. Ditto conſol. Books ſhut. Ditto 1726, Books ſhut. Ditto 1751, 90. Ditto India Anuities, 88 1-4th a 1-8th. Three1-half Bank Annuities, 1756, 96 1-4th a 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, 90. Three 1-half per Cent. 1758, 97 7-8ths a 3-4ths. Bank Circulation, 1l. 10s. a 12s. 6d. Prem. India Bonds, 1l. Prem. Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 5-8ths a 3-4ths diſc. Life Annuities, no price.

The firſt Day of next January will be publiſhed,

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*** As this Paper is intended to be bound in Volumes, a general Title and complete Index to all the Literary Articles, will be given *Gratis* at the End of the Year.